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U. S. GUNNER SINKS FIRST SUBMARINE OFF THE COAST OF GREAT BRITAIN

Shell From Gun on Magnolia Puts German U-boat Down And Out.

SCORED A CLEAN HIT AT 1,000 YARDS

Periscope of Under Sea Craft Shattered—The Captain States Oil Came To Surface.

London, April 25.—Capt. Rice, of the American steamer *Mongolia*, which has arrived at a British port, told the Associated Press to-day that the *Mongolia* had fired the first gun of the war for the United States and sunk a German submarine.

The submarine, Capt. Rice said, was about to attack the great liner, in British waters on April 19. He declared there was absolutely no doubt that the U-boat was hit and there was every reason to believe it was destroyed.

The naval gunners on board made a clean hit at 1,000 yards. The periscope was seen to be shattered.

Oil Seen On Surface.

Even more pertinent a fact, as regards the ultimate fate of the submarine, was that the shell disappeared immediately after the hit was made. The captain stated that a shell always ricochets in the water and can be seen again unless it finds the mark. Oil was seen on the water after the submarine disappeared.

The *Mongolia* was going at full speed and was a long distance away when the spray and foam subsided, but from the bridge the officers observed the spot through their glasses and they are confident the submarine was sunk.

Tried To Ram U-boat.

The periscope was sighted dead ahead on the last afternoon of the voyage. The captain gave the order for full speed ahead with the intention of ramming the submarine.

The periscope disappeared and a few minutes later re-appeared on the ship's broadside. The gunners fired, hitting the periscope squarely and throwing up a mountain of water. The naval gunners on board the *Mongolia* are under command of a naval lieutenant.

On Second Trip Since War.

New York, April 25.—The American steamship *Mongolia*, a vessel of 13,438 tons, owned by the International Mercantile Marine Company, left an American port for England on April 7 on her second trip since Germany's submarine declaration of February 1.

The *Mongolia* carried a crew of United States navy gunners in charge of a lieutenant. She is one of the largest vessels under the American flag.

Holbrook—Murphree.

The marriage of Miss Meriam Holbrook, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rowan Holbrook and Mr. Mallory Henderson Murphree of Louisville, Ky., was solemnized at the home of her parents, on Thursday, April 20 at one o'clock.

The Rev. B. W. Naylor, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, performed the ceremony in the presence of the two families and a few close friends.

The wedding music was beautifully rendered on the violin by Mr. Lawrence B. Feagin of Athens, Ala., accompanied by Miss Lucile Fite of the piano. After a solo, Schubert's *Serenade*, the bride party entered to the familiar strains of Mendelssohn's *Wedding March*. During the ceremony *Tranquillo* was softly played.

Little Miss Hattie Rowan Williams was the flower girl, and only attendant.

The ceremony took place in the

parlor in front of an arch of pink tulle, smilax and Kilmarnock roses. On each side of the arch were placed palms and ferns. The soft light of pink hooded candles added great beauty to the scene.

The bride was charmingly attired in a dress of white tulle combined with silver lace and pearl trimmings. The bride's tulle veil was worn off the face and adjusted by a band of pearls. She carried a shower bouquet of bride roses and lilies of the valley.

The flower girl wore a white organdy dress with pink tulle sash and carried a French basket of pink sweet peas.

The ceremony was followed by a breakfast. The several rooms were artistically decorated with Kilmarnock roses combined with white spiraea and lilacs.

Mr. and Mrs. Murphree left at once for the East, and upon their return will reside in Hartford.

The brides going away gown was a tailored suit of tan and green Scotch tweed.

Among the out of town guests who attended the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Murphree of Louisville, Ala.; Miss Jennie Taylor, Bowling Green, Ky.; Miss Mary Smith, Fordville, Ky.; and Mrs. J. M. Vaughn, Owensboro, Ky.; Mrs. J. F. Vickers and Miss Marion Vickers, Owensboro.

THOMAS L. BRADLEY

Formerly Victim After Two Weeks Illness.

Mr. Thomas L. Bradley, aged 51 years, after an illness of near two weeks, of pneumonia, died at his place of residence on the Hartford and Louisville road, about one mile from town, on last Sunday about noon.

Deceased was truly a good and useful citizen the unassuming. He was a Baptist and had been a loyal member of that church for twenty five years or more.

Besides his wife, he leaves six children: Mrs. Claudia Daugherty, West City, Kan.; Mrs. May Evans, now in Illinois; Joseph T. Bradley of near town and Logan, Ethel and Orpha, who live with their widowed mother.

Funeral services were conducted by Rev. W. H. Foreman at the local Baptist Church, after which interment took place at Oakwood.

STANDARD DECLINE IN RECRUITING FIGURES

Washington, April 24.—Despite the fact that men enlisted for the regular army are now being assured that they will be held only for the duration of the war with Germany, recruiting figures continue to show a steady decline.

Figures made public to-day for April 21 and 22 show 1,913 men accepted for the service, while a few days ago more than 2,000 men a day were being enrolled.

Illinois retained her lead among the States in the number of men furnished for the service, having

provided 150 for the two-day period, as against 147 recruited in Michigan, 133 in New York, 128 in Pennsylvania and 106 in Indiana. Illinois has furnished a total of 2,577 men since April 1, the nearest contender for high place being Pennsylvania with 2,382.

FREE PRIVILEGES AT U. OF K. UPHOLD BY KERR

Lexington, Ky., April 23.—Free privileges at the University of Kentucky were upheld to-day by Circuit Judge Charles Kerr in an agreed suit brought by thirty students against President Henry S. Barker and the trustees.

The act upheld grants free tuition, matriculation, room rent, fuel, light and if in the college for the full term free transportation to county appointees, selected through competitive examination. The judgment, if upheld by the Court of Appeals, will have a retroactive effect, and between \$20,000 and \$30,000 in fees may be refunded to students. The Attorney General recently ruled that the act was unconstitutional. The case will be heard by the Court of Appeals May 13.

U. S. Submarine Floated.

Washington, April 23.—The Navy Department announced late today that the submarine H-3, which went ashore on the California coast several months ago, had been floated and was under tow to the Mare Island Navy Yard for repairs.

ROADS AUTHORIZED TO INCREASE RATES

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION MAKES FILING ORDER, SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

Washington, April 22.—All railroads were Thursday granted tentative permission by the Interstate Commerce Commission to file supplemental tariffs, increasing freight rates generally 15 per cent, effective June 1 next.

In this manner the commission disposed of the question of procedure in dealing with the application of the roads in every section for general increases. Two courses had been open: To permit the filing of such tariffs and investigate their reasonableness prior to the date they should go into effect; or to permit the filing of tariffs effective immediately and suspend them during the period of the investigation.

The commission's order is tentative, subject to recall or change prior to the effective date of the rates. In this way the commission brings the issue squarely before the railroads and the shippers in a definite form. Hearings will be begun tomorrow, at which each side will be given an opportunity to state its case, and a full investigation of the proposed increases seems likely before the commission issues its final findings.

Shippers from virtually all parts of the country have signified their intention of opposing the granting of so large an increase as 15 per cent, which the railroads claim is imperatively necessary if they are to continue to operate profitably in the face of the soaring cost of supplies, equipment and fuel and general wage advances under the Adamson law and otherwise.

The commission also issued an order permitting the increase to apply tentatively, on all through rates, which are lower than the totals of rates to and from intermediate points. This affects chiefly the tourist and office in the intermediate territory. Tentative order permits a provisional rate of 15 per cent on all rates, including those to intermediate points. Shippers from the great stretch of territory included in the intermediate territory have signified their intention of opposing this arrangement on the grounds that, if made final, it would operate more to the disadvantage of intermediate cities than the present tariffs, readjustment of which is now under consideration.

VOLUNTEER PLAN PROVED FAILURE

COST MANY LIVES IN ENGLAND AND WORKED UNTOLD HARDSHIPS ON CITIZENS.

BRIDGES GIVES HIS VIEWS

Says British Democracy Has Become "Almost Fanatical" Over Universal Service.

Washington, April 24.—Lieutenant General Bridges, a member of the British Commission, declared here today, in a talk with newspaper correspondents, that the British democracy had become "almost fanatical" over universal military service. The volunteer system under which the empire entered the war, General Bridges said, has cost the lives of the most valuable citizens, crippled industrial mobilization and immeasurably set back England's efforts in the war.

"War," said General Bridges, "is no longer a war of expeditions, but is a case of nation against nation. Men, women and children are equally drawn into its vortex, the women and children being forced into industry and fed on half-rations in order to supply the men at the front. War has become an immensely democratic business and needs the full effort of every member of the community, directed along the lines most necessary to be served."

General Bridges, while unwilling to be drawn into a discussion of specific American questions, talked most freely of the difficulties which had beset England when, at the beginning of the war, she converted herself from peace to a war basis, and began the immense increase of her army from a small force to one of the largest in Europe.

"The source of our greatest difficulty," said General Bridges, "was the sending to Europe of practically our whole trained army as an expeditionary force. This robbed us of all training officers for our new armies, and it was only through returned wounded officers and the withdrawal of others that we were able to build the skeleton for our new forces. At the same time we allowed most of our class youths, university men in many cases, to enter the ranks, which withdrew them from the officers' class and placed that responsibility on far less well-equipped persons. The wastage of the best blood of the nation was enormous."

View In England.

"It is my opinion that if it had not been for Kitchener's immense personality we should have had conscription within a few months. If Lord Roberts' proposal for universal service had been enforced we should have saved enormously, not only in men but in industrial efficiency. The great majority of army officers would have done anything to have gotten out of the volunteer system with which the country was at first saddled."

Gen. Bridges estimated eight months as the necessary time to train a division. Individual recruits, however, may be made fit to go to the front in a short space of eleven weeks, provided they are distributed in proportions of fifty among two hundred trained men. War service is at least five times as valuable a training as peace service, he estimated.

"Artillery must be in great preponderance," Gen. Bridges said, "because an attack can be directed. The infantry, however, is still essential to finally put the enemy from the ground. I should estimate that the present successes on the Western front are due to a British preponderance over the German artillery of at least three or four to one. There is absolutely no doubt as to the outcome of the war; the only question is as to its length."

Gen. Bridges commented briefly on the difficulties of making good

fighters in a democratic nation full of personal freedom and lacking military experiences. The French Bourgeois, in the General's opinion, makes the ideal soldier, because war has been almost an instinct in his blood since the days of Napoleon. Gen. Bridges praised the French army in the highest terms and said there had grown up between France and England, former enemies, a feeling that was more than friendship and that was almost a love match. Gen. Bridges will consult with all American officers and has a mass of detailed information to place at their disposal. It is possible he may also meet the military committees of Congress.

SPAIN THREATENS TO BREAK WITH GERMANY

London, April 25.—The Spanish Government's note to Germany, regarding Germany's submarine campaign, contains a paragraph stating that if Germany continues in its determination to sink all vessels in order to defend its life, Spain must take a like step to defend her life.

This portion of the note says: "If the Imperial German Government persists in declaring that it adheres to its determination in order to defend its life, it must not be astonished if Spain, for the same reason, must emphasize her right to defend her own life."

RECRUITS TO GO H GET FEDERAL CALL

22 MEN LEFT HERE YESTERDAY TO BE MUSTERED INTO U. S. SERVICE.

Twenty-two recruits who had been accepted and received into the local Company H, left here yesterday afternoon to meet the Musterling Officer of the U. S. Army to be transferred from State to Federal service. It is not known whether the boys will return here, or be sent on to some training camp.

There were ten or twelve who made application for enlistment, but failed to pass the physical examination and a majority of the rejected sorrowfully turned back.

THE RED, WHITE AND BLUE

To Be Lashed To Mast On Court House.

On to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock OLD GLORY is due to float from a staff, to be bound to the spire upon the Court House. A gathering is expected at this time and those in charge of this flag hoisting are expecting some real good speeches from local talent. "Turn out and help make the meeting a success in every way."

KAISER SAYS GOD WILL HELP FURTHER

Amsterdam, April 25 (via London).—A Berlin official statement says that the German Emperor has sent the following message to Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, commanding the Aisne army group:

"The fresh English storm on the battlefield of Aisne has been broken by your troops. To the heroes of Aisne and their trustworthy leaders, who in capacity, ability and success, have equalled their comrades on the Aisne and in Champagne, I send my thanks and those of the Fatherland. God will help further."

STANDARD WITH RECRUITING SOLDIERS TO FIGHT U. S.

Waco, Tex., April 25.—After hearing testimony to-day United States Commissioner McCormack fixed a bond of \$10,000 for John Schronk, recently fugitive, charged with recruiting soldiers to engage in armed rebellion against the United States. Schronk is 74 years old and has lived in this country for sixteen years. He has applied for naturalization papers.

SEAMEN FIGHT HAND-TO-HAND

ANCIENT SEA FIGHTS RECALLED BY BATTLE IN ENGLISH CHANNEL.

SHIPS LASHED TOGETHER

Bayonet And Cutlass Used In Counter Between British And German Crafts.

London, April 25.—Two British destroyers on patrol duty in the English Channel off Dover on the night of April 20, came upon a flotilla of six German destroyers, and then ensued an encounter which will live long in the history of naval engagements. German destroyers were torpedoed and rammed; every gun aboard the combatants was working, sweeping the decks and tearing gaps in the sides of the opposing craft. There was the locking together of a British and German destroyer and the men fought furiously in a hand-to-hand battle.

German seamen of a rammed destroyer climbed aboard one of the British boats, and a midshipman fought them back with an automatic pistol. They were killed or driven again into the sea by British jacksies who came to the midshipman's aid.

The British destroyers were the *Swift* and the *Broke*, and although they had received many wound, they returned to port. The story of the engagement, compiled from the accounts of officers and men, has been made public in the form of an official report. It is an exciting and graphic story of a boarding encounter with cutlasses and bayonets, recalling the days when wooden warships came together and the men fought on the decks.

Sighted At 600 Yards.

The British destroyer leaders, *Swift* and *Broke*, on night patrol, were standing on a westerly course. It was intensely dark, but calm. The *Swift* sighted the enemy at 600 yards and the Germans instantly opened fire. There were six German destroyers, according to German prisoners. The *Swift* replied and tried to ram the leading enemy destroyer. She missed ramming, but shot through the German line unscathed, and in turning nearly torpedoed another boat in the enemy line.

Again the *Swift* engaged at the leader, which again eluded her and set, with the *Swift* in pursuit.

In the meantime the *Broke* had launched a torpedo at the second boat in the line, which hit the mark, and then opened fire with every possible gun. The remaining German boats were striking furiously for full speed.

The *Broke's* commander swung round to port and rammed the third boat fair and square across the after funnel. Locked together thus, the two boats fought a desperate hand to hand conflict. The *Broke* swept the enemy's decks at point blank range with every gun from main armament to pom-pom, Maxim, rifle and pistol.

Fight Lasts Five Minutes.

As no other enemy was visible, and the action, which had lasted approximately five minutes, appeared to be over, the *Swift* switched on her searchlights and lowered boats to rescue the survivors. Those who remained of the crews of the *Swift* and the *Broke*, after exchanging details of the action, exchanged each other until they were hoarse.

The British casualties are set down as comparatively slight, and the story of the encounter is illustrated by the sketches of the *Broke's* helmsman, Eustace William Rowles, who, though hit four times by shell fragments, remained at the wheel throughout the action and finally only betrayed the fact that he was wounded by reporting to his Captain, "The going off now, sir," and fainted.